

ance of accidents, noise, seating of workmen, aids for the injured and sick, precautions with regard to contagious diseases, the handling of poisonous substances, hygiene of the person and premises, etc. The treatment of the subject is by no means exhaustive, nor is it intended to be so, the aim being rather to furnish hints upon a branch of inquiry affecting the health and comfort of the workman, which has hitherto been much neglected in this country.

The four essays which comprise this volume, taken collectively, form a handbook of useful information upon questions of great popular interest. The selection of the topics has been judiciously made, and the essays have been written by authors whose familiarity with the subjects and appreciation of the aims of the treatise, have enabled them to produce a reliable work of a highly meritorious character, which every one may consult with profit. The book is handsomely printed on the best paper, and is bound uniformly with the annual volumes of the Association. A copious index adds to its completeness.

W. H. F.

INDEX-CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. UNITED STATES ARMY. AUTHORS AND SUBJECTS. Vol. viii. LEGIER—MEDICINE (Naval). 4to pp. [10] 1078. Government Printing Office, Washington.

In his prefatory note addressed to General Moore, Dr. Billings tells him that this volume contains 13,405 author-titles, representing 5307 volumes and 13,205 pamphlets, with 12,642 subject-titles of separate books and pamphlets, and 24,174 titles of articles in periodicals. These simple figures do more, perhaps, to convey to the intelligent reader an idea of the scope and magnitude of the volume than any mere eulogistic phrases that the reviewer can throw together. We say eulogistic, for the reason that no one can have anything like a just appreciation of this and the preceding volumes of the Index-Catalogue, and use other than words of eulogy. Praise for the scheme which led to so monumental a plan as that of gathering together in one place all medical literature, and praise for the energy and ability which have carried on the work, and by means of this catalogue made it available for the needs of every scientific physician.

But should any one find the figures given by Dr. Billings insufficient to convey a definite idea of the value of this particular volume, let him turn over some of its pages with us and take at random a few titles upon which to base an estimate. Five pages and a half, or eleven columns of print are required to contain the titles of articles bearing upon the anatomy and the diseases of the crystalline lens, while twenty-two columns are occupied with leprosy, and twelve with leukæmia. Those contained on pages 177 to 219 are required to note the literature of lithotomy and lithotripsy, and that pertaining to the liver stretches from page 223 to page 294. It were easy to extend this kind of analysis, but to do so would serve no useful purpose, and would only tend to fatigue our readers. But few among them are unaware of the character of the

catalogue, and those few will have learned from what has been already said, enough as to the amount of ground covered by this mere list of the great medical library at Washington. That library is one of the peaceable fruits we owe to the turmoil, the terror, and the tears through which we passed by the War of the Rebellion to secure the establishment of the State. It is one of those way marks which distinguish our enfranchisement as a nation, and must remain a monument to which the medical men of the country can point as the result of the energy, the foresight, and the pluck which belonged to those who contended with the issues of the great civil war.

To Dr. Billings the issue of each successive volume must be an event of importance, and it is one upon which all who know something of the part he has borne in bringing both library and catalogue into existence will congratulate him. But we cannot lay down our pen without once more crying out to make haste. Time is very short. Many, very many, have died with their catalogues incomplete, and would members of Congress listen to us they would at once appropriate the funds which would permit of the publication of the remaining volumes without delay.

S. A.

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DRUITT'S SURGEON'S VADE-MECUM. Edited by STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., Assistant Surgeon and Pathologist to the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Surgeon to the Paddington Green Hospital for Children. Twelfth Edition. 8vo. pp. xvi. 935. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1887.

AN army of surgeons will welcome an edition of "Druitt" brought up to the times, for we believe that it would be difficult to name any one book to which a larger number of the profession owes its first impressions of the science and art of surgery, than this very popular text-book.

A somewhat careful examination of the work leads us to believe that Mr. Boyd does not exceed proper limits when he claims to have made such extensive revision of the book as to amount well-nigh to its rewriting. Every page bears witness to the careful and thorough editing to which it has been subjected, and the book now stands upon the level of the ground occupied by modern surgery. Very wisely, the chapter upon diseases of the eye has been omitted, one on its injuries being substituted therefor, and the editor has endeavored to keep down the size of the volume by every means in his power, but he has added sections on surgical diagnosis, and given much larger space to pathology, while he has added no less than seventy-three new woodcuts. Among these last we notice some pictures of ligated arteries which aim at representing the wound just as it is seen in the cadaver. The series impresses us as most valuable, for while no attempt is made to furnish anatomy made easy by diagrams, the drawings are carefully made to present those layers and parts which appear in operations upon the dead body. They are accurately drawn and do all that illustrations can do to facilitate the performance of the surgical procedures involved. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Boyd has discharged his task well, and has given to the